

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(54) COSMETIC MATERIAL

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a cosmetic material excellent in safety, having no sticky feeling, good spreading owing to its thixotropic nature and good feeling in use.

SOLUTION: This cosmetic material is extracted from seaweeds containing 1-10% of sulfate radical with neutral hot water, has ≤ 600 g/cm² jelly strength in 1.5% agar concentration and contains agar having 400,000-2,000,000 average molecular weight and specified in having ≥ 15 cp viscosity at 85° C in a sol of 1.5% agar concentration.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The charge of makeup containing the agar with which it is extracted from the raw material seaweed whose sulfuric-acid root content is 1 – 10% by neutral hot water, and the jelly strength in the gel of 1.5% agar concentration is two or less 600 g/cm, and the viscosity in the sol of 1.5% agar concentration has the average molecular weight of 400,000–2 million which makes it a property to be 15 or more cp in 85 degrees C.

[Claim 2] The charge of makeup in which stress when a sulfuric-acid root content is extracted from the raw material seaweed which is 1 – 10% by neutral hot water and transforms the gel of agar concentration 20% at the share rate (Share rate) 0.005 (1-/s) 1.5% is 20,000Pa or more, and time amount until the stress at that time is halved contained the agar which has the property of 8 seconds or more.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] Especially this invention relates to the charge of makeup of agar combination about charges of makeup, such as a charge of skin makeup, and a cleaning agent.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As a rheology property of the conventional agar solution, although it is hypoviscosity in the state of a solution, it is common to carry out a viscosity rise rapidly by the increment in agar concentration, and to gel. It becomes gel with an elastic term strong also as a property of gel. However, although the interaction with water was weak, and the function as a thickener was weak in the state of the solution and gel strength was high also as gel pharmaceutical preparation, on the other hand, it had the fault of being weak.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] As compared with the conventional charge of agar combination makeup, the purpose of this invention is excellent in stability, and does not have a feeling of stickiness, and since thixotropy nature is high, its mileage is good and is for a feeling of use to also offer the good charge of makeup.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The charge of makeup concerning this invention is characterized by containing the agar with which it is extracted from the raw material seaweed whose sulfuric-acid root content is 1 - 10% by neutral hot water, and the jelly strength in the gel of 1.5% agar concentration is two or less 600 g/cm, and the viscosity in the sol of 1.5% agar concentration has the average molecular weight of 400,000-2 million which make it a property to be 15 or more cp in 85 degrees C.

[0005] Stress when the charge of makeup concerning this invention is extracted from the raw material seaweed which is 1 - 10% by neutral hot water and deforms a sulfuric-acid root content for the gel of agar concentration 20% at the share rate (Share rate) 0.005 (1-/s) 1.5% again is 20,000Pa or more, and it is characterized by time amount until the stress at that time is halved containing the agar which has the property of 8 seconds or more.

[0006] Generally, although excelled in gel organization potency, when it changed into a solution condition, since the hydrophilic property was low, it was difficult [the charge of makeup which blended the agar] to make the charge of makeup which has ***** solution physical properties. It found out that there was a property which forms the gel which whose breakage reinforcement improves and is sticky when the rheology property of the generated gel will be investigated, if this time and this invention article takes a ***** solution gestalt also in a solution condition and made the concentration of this invention article increase. By having made this invention based on such knowledge, and using the agar of the conditions of each above, the mileage which was the fault of an agar conventionally has been improved and the charge of makeup without the feeling of stickiness was obtained.

[0007]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The charge of makeup of this invention is extracted from the raw material seaweed whose agar or sulfuric-acid root content given in Japanese Patent Application

No. No. 286351 [nine to] is 1 - 10% by neutral hot water. The stress when transforming the gel adjusted to 1mm thickness of agar concentration 1.5% 20% at the share rate (Share rate) 0.005 (1-/s) is 20,000Pa or more. And the agar with which time amount until the flow stress relaxation time becomes half [of initial stress] 20% makes a certain thing a property 8 seconds or more It is desirable to blend 0.0001 to 30.0% of the weight during [all] a presentation, and if it blends further 0.05 to 3% of the weight 0.01 to 10% of the weight, since there will be no feeling of stickiness more and the good feeling of use of mileage will be obtained especially, it is desirable. [0008] Furthermore, in the range which does not spoil the effectiveness, the component usually used for cosmetics, quasi drugs, drugs, etc. other than the above-mentioned indispensable component can be suitably blended with the charge of makeup of this invention. As such a component, for example as ceramides, ceramide allied substances (for example, thing given in JP,8-319263,A), and a metallic oxide For example, the various titanium oxide used as an ultraviolet-rays defense agent (JP,57-67681,A etc.), Various zinc oxides (JP,62-228006,A, JP,1-175921,A, etc.), A moisturizer, amino acid, a plant extract, a whitening agent, an anti-inflammatory agent, a singlet oxygen elimination agent, An anti-oxidant, polysaccharide, alcohols, sterols, a circulation accelerator, purified water, Ethanol, a surfactant, an oily component, silicone, fluorine system oils, an ultraviolet-rays defense agent, fine particles, an oil gelling agent, a coat formation agent, a sebum acrinia agent, a softening agent, pH regulator, antiseptics, a sequestering agent, hydroxy acids, coloring matter, perfume, etc. are mentioned. As an example, what is shown in JP,08-092054,A, JP,08-109120,A, etc. is mentioned. The component used for the further usual shampoo constituent as a shampoo constituent, for example, anionic [which are generally used], cationicity and a betaine mold surface active agent, a silicone derivative, a cationic polymer, a moisturizer, a viscosity controlling agent, perfume, coloring matter, an ultraviolet ray absorbent, an antioxidant, an antimicrobial agent, antiseptics, etc. can be suitably blended in the range which does not spoil the effectiveness of this invention. The component used for the toothbrushing constituent of this invention at the usual toothbrushing constituent, for example, anionic, Cationicity and the surfactant of a betaine mold; Calcium hydrogenphosphate, A calcium carbonate, pyrophosphoric-acid calcium, insoluble sodium metaphosphate, Abrasive materials, such as a silicic acid anhydride; A sorbitol, xylitol, a glycerol, Wetting agents, such as propylene glycol and a polyethylene glycol; Carboxymethylcellulose sodium, A carrageenan, sodium alginate, xanthan gum, hydroxyethyl cellulose, Binders, such as sodium polyacrylate; Saccharin sodium, glycyrrhizin salts, Sweetening agents, such as stevioside and Aspartame; Methyl parahydroxybenzoate, Antiseptics, such as a sodium benzoate; Menthol, carvone, an anethole, Perfume, such as peppermint oil; Astringent; sodium chlorides, such as sodium bicarbonate and lactic-acid aluminum, Lysozyme chloride, a dextranase, chlorhexidine hydrochloride, benzethonium chloride, Active principles, such as chlorination cetyl pilus MIJUMU, beta-glycyrrhetic acid, tranexamic acid, vitamin E, hinokitiol, mono-fluorophosphoric acid sodium, and a sodium fluoride, etc. can be suitably blended in the range which does not spoil the effectiveness of this invention.

[0009] It is desirable by pH regulator etc. pH 3-10 and that especially the charge of makeup of this invention considers as the field of pH 4-8. The charge of makeup of this invention can be manufactured according to a conventional method. Moreover, the charge of makeup of this invention is not limited to the general charge of skin makeup, includes quasi drugs, external use drugs, etc., and the pharmaceutical form can also be chosen as arbitration according to the purpose, and it can make it the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of a cream, and ointment, a milk liquid, and a lotion, and a solution, gel, and powder, and a stick etc. Moreover, the charge of makeup of this invention can be made into charges of makeup, such as charges of hair makeup, such as charges of skin makeup, such as various gestalten, for example, a cream, a makeup milky lotion, face toilet, the charge of oily makeup, a charge of massage makeup, a pack agent, a lip stick, foundation, and a skin cleaning agent, a tonic, a hairdressing agent, a hair tonic, a hair restorer, a shampoo, a rinse, and a conditioner, an aerosol product, toothbrushing, and an oral cavity cleaning agent.

[0010] Hereafter, the example of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing. Drawing 1 is the production process of the agar applied to this invention. Alkali treatment of the raw

material seaweed is first carried out if needed like illustration. Although the sulfuric-acid root content of raw material seaweed determines the degree of alkali treatment, the detail is mentioned later. Then, the extract by neutral hot water is performed and an agar dried food is made through filtration, gelation, frozen dehydration, and a desiccation process according to the usual process below.

[0011] The degree of alkali treatment is adjusted by the class, concentration and processing temperature, and the processing time of the alkali water solution to be used. Concretely, drawing 2 sets processing temperature constant 50 degrees C, and change of the sulfuric-acid root content of the seaweed (Ceylon moss C and agar C) when changing the degree of alkali treatment is shown by making the processing time into a factor. Drawing 3 is the same data when setting the processing time constant for 60 minutes, and changing the degree of alkali treatment by making processing temperature into a factor. When the sulfuric-acid root content of a raw material is four or less, it is [jelly strength] also two or more 200 g/cm not to carry out alkali treatment of seaweed, and sol viscosity can obtain the thing of 15 or more cp.

[0012] The physical properties of the agar obtained when actually not performing alkali treatment as raw material seaweed according to the flow of drawing 1 about Agar A (from South Africa), Agar B (from Chile), Ceylon moss A (from Argentina), and Ceylon moss B (from Chile), and when alkali treatment (40 degrees C, 1 hour and 80 degrees C, 1 hour) was performed are shown in the following table 1.

[0013]

[Table 1]

	アルカリ処理	ゼリー強度 (g/cm ²)	ゾル粘度 (cp)	離水量 (mg)	硫酸根 (%)
天 草 A	無処理	330	25.5	450	1.95
	40℃, 1時間	530	33.0	540	1.64
	80℃, 1時間	950	30.0	900	0.95
天 草 B	無処理	250	25.5	450	2.45
	40℃, 1時間	390	33.3	540	1.74
	80℃, 1時間	1120	35.0	1060	1.05
リオ Aゴ ノ	無処理	250	9.2	890	3.30
	40℃, 1時間	300	21.0	500	1.80
	80℃, 1時間	900	47.0	750	0.95
リオ Bゴ ノ	無処理	100	8.9	400	6.20
	40℃, 1時間	180	16.0	500	4.50
	80℃, 1時間	700	40.0	920	1.10

[0014] Agar A did not process, Agar B is no processing and 40-degree-C processing, Ceylon mosses A are no processing and 40-degree-C processing, and, as for Ceylon moss B, target physical properties are acquired from Table 1 by 40-degree-C processing, respectively. In the case of an example, physical properties change on each condition, and it becomes possible by enlarging molecular weight, without cutting a molecule changing the degree of alkali treatment into acquiring target physical properties with the content of the sulfuric-acid root of seaweed, and by extracting near neutrality further. As a result, the physical properties whose viscosity in a sol it is two or less jelly strength 600 g/cm by agar concentration, and is 15 or more cp at 85 degrees C are acquired 1.5%.

[0015] Molecular weight and sol viscosity are measured with Table 2 like Table 1 about the thing

of the example extracted with neutral hot water after performing no processing, and 40 degrees C and the alkali treatment of 1 hour about Agar C (from the mediterranean sea), and Ceylon moss C (from Brazil), the extracted thing which carried out alkali treatment on condition that [before] the agar of a certain marketing, and the agar which lowered Extract pH so that it might become comparable jelly strength.

[0016]

[Table 2]

		アルカリ処理	抽出 pH	ゼリー強度 (g/cm ³)	ゾル粘度 (cP)	分子量
実施例	天草 C	無処理	7.0	450	20.4	865,000
		40℃, 1時間	7.0	570	31.5	724,000
	リオ C ヲノ	無処理	7.0	230	18.2	482,000
		40℃, 1時間	7.0	280	26.3	476,000
従来例	天草 C	80℃, 1時間	6.0	800	10.3	318,000
		80℃, 1時間	5.0	550	6.1	245,000
	リオ C ヲノ	80℃, 1時間	6.0	700	8.4	289,000
		80℃, 1時間	4.5	300	3.9	96,400

[0017] The agar by this invention is understood that molecular weight is large and sol viscosity is high in spite of jelly strength comparable as the conventional thing so that clearly from Table 2. Moreover, as shown in Table 1, the agar by this invention was [point / of the amount of water-repelling / the thing of two or more 600 g/cm jelly strength] low, and it was checked that water holding capacity is excellent. The agar which furthermore processed 40 degrees C of agar C among the conditions of Table 2 for 1 hour, and was extracted and obtained neutrally (a), It processes at 80 degrees C for 1 hour, and about the agar (b) extracted and obtained by pH6, the gel of 1mm thickness is adjusted by agar concentration 1.5%, RSA2 by the LEO metrics company is used, and a parallel plate with a diameter [phi] of 4.75mm is used. By compress mode (1) Share rate (Share rate) The stress at the time of 20% deformation when performing stress-distortion measurement by 0.005 (1-/s) and time amount until it performs stress relaxation from a deformation condition (2) 20% and initial stress is halved were measured. The result is shown in Table 3.

[0018]

[Table 3]

Time amount until stress is halved Stress at the time of 20% deformation (a) 10.3sec 24,600Pa (b) 5.25sec 16,500Pa [0019] The result of having performed the trial more nearly same than before about the agar (the Ina food-stuff-industry incorporated company make: trade name (Ina agar)) of a certain marketing similarly is shown in Table 4.

[0020]

[Table 4]

Time amount until stress is halved The stress Ina agar M-7 at the time of 20% deformation 4.25sec(s) 17,800Pa Ina agar S-9 5.25sec(s) 18,700Pa Ina agar UM-11 1.25sec(s) 9,880Pa Ina agar UP-37 5.25sec 17,700Pa Ina agar KT 6.75sec 19,400Pa [0021] moreover, change of the stress (a unit is gmf) to the stress relaxation time amount (flat lying is sec) in the stress relaxation measurement when applying flow stress 20% is shown in the following table 5.

[0022]

[Table 5]

時間	KT	M-7	S-9	UM-11	UP-37	本発明
0.25	49.29	52	46.1	38.39	57.79	27.5
0.75	45.2	45	40.89	23.89	50.29	25.69
1.25	41.1	39.6	36.39	18.39	44.79	24.19
1.75	38.1	35.79	33.29	15.1	41.1	23
2.25	35.7	32.89	31	12.8	38.2	21.89
2.75	33.79	30.69	29.19	11.1	35.89	21
3.25	32.2	28.89	27.6	9.849	33.89	20.19
3.75	30.69	27.39	26.19	8.859	32.2	19.5
4.25	29.5	26.1	25	8.05	30.6	18.8
4.75	28.3	24.89	23.89	7.36	29.3	18.19
5.25	27.3	23.8	22.89	6.78	28	17.69
5.75	26.3	22.8	22	6.28	26.8	17.19
6.25	25.39	21.89	21.19	5.849	25.8	16.69
6.75	24.6	21.1	20.39	5.46	24.8	16.19
7.25	23.89	20.3	19.69	5.11	24	15.8
7.75	23.19	19.6	19.1	4.799	23.1	15.4
8.25	22.5	19	18.5	4.509	22.39	15
8.75	21.89	18.39	17.89	4.23	21.69	14.69
9.25	21.3	17.8	17.39	3.96	21	14.3
9.75	20.69	17.19	16.89	3.73	20.39	14
10.3	20.19	16.69	16.39	3.52	19.8	13.69
10.8	19.69	16.3	15.9	3.319	19.3	13.4
11.3	19.19	15.8	15.5	3.109	18.8	13.19
11.8	18.8	15.4	15.1	2.939	18.3	12.9
12.3	18.3	15	14.8	2.79	17.8	12.6
12.8	18	14.6	14.4	2.649	17.39	12.4
13.3	17.6	14.3	14.1	2.509	17	12.1
13.8	17.19	13.9	13.69	2.379	16.6	11.9
14.3	16.8	13.6	13.4	2.279	16.19	11.6
14.8	16.5	13.19	13.1	2.169	15.8	11.4
15.3	16.19	12.9	12.8	2.069	15.5	11.19
15.8	15.9	12.69	12.6	1.97	15.1	11
16.3	15.5	12.4	12.3	1.889	14.8	10.8
16.8	15.3	12.1	12.1	1.81	14.5	10.6
17.3	15	11.8	11.8	1.72	14.19	10.5
17.8	14.69	11.6	11.6	1.649	14	10.3
18.3	14.5	11.4	11.3	1.58	13.69	10.1
18.8	14.19	11.1	11.1	1.51	13.4	9.929
19.3	14	10.9	10.9	1.45	13.19	9.779
19.8	13.69	10.69	10.69	1.389	12.9	9.619
20.3	13.5	10.5	10.5	1.33	12.69	9.47

[0023] The stress at the time of 20% deformation is 20,000Pa or more, and as for the agar [Table 3 (a)] by this invention, the conventional agar [Table 3 (b) and Table 4] is known [both] by that rheology properties differ greatly as each is less than 20,000Pa, so that clearly from Table 3 and Table 4. Moreover, although the stress of 20 seconds after was 1/3 or more [of initial stress] in stress relaxation measurement when the agar by this invention applies flow stress 20% so that clearly from Table 5, all the conventional agars were less than 1/3. Therefore, it has the new property which stickiness is in gel and gave a property like rubber to this agar to the brittleness

of the conventional agar, and an extensibility and handling nature become good and have the possibility of many application.

[0024] Drawing 4 summarizes the relation of the jelly strength and molecular weight which were obtained about the various agars extracted from further much seaweed. Moreover from drawing 4, he can understand the singularity of the agar concerning this invention that shows the outstanding viscosity and water retention with low jelly strength.

[0025]

[Example] Next, the example which used the agar (it is hereafter called this agar) manufactured by doing in this way is given, and this invention is further explained to a detail.

[0026] Example 1 (charge of sunscreen makeup)

The charge of sunscreen makeup of the presentation shown below was manufactured with the conventional method. As a result of evaluating the feeling [at large] of use of initial viscosity, daily viscosity, an appearance, a lack [a feeling of stickiness], and mileage goodness and at large, the feeling [at large] of use of change nothing, a lack [a feeling of stickiness], and mileage goodness and at large was initial viscosity 0 and the daily viscosity 0, and all of the daily appearance were O.

[0027]

(Presentation) (% of the weight)

1) This agar 0.152 PARAMETOKISHI cinnamic acid 2-ethylhexyl 3.03 methyopolysiloxane (50cs) A 5.04 methyl cyclo polysiloxane (DC246: Toray Industries, Inc. make) The 25.05 Para zinc phenolsulfonate 0.26 silicone covering processing zinc oxide 3.07 arginine succinate 1.08 water Balance [0028] Example 2 (lotion)

The lotion of the presentation shown below was manufactured with the conventional method. As a result of estimating similarly the feeling [at large] of use of initial viscosity, daily viscosity, an appearance, a lack [a feeling of stickiness], and mileage goodness and at large as an example 1, the feeling [at large] of use of change nothing, a lack [a feeling of stickiness], and mileage goodness and at large was initial viscosity 0 and daily viscosity 0, and all of the daily appearance were O.

[0029]

(Presentation) (% of the weight)

1) Ethanol 5.02 glycerol 3.03 polyethylene glycol 1500 The 4.04 polyoxyethylene oleyl ether (20EO) 0.35 polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil (30EO) 0.26 book agar 0.157 arginine succinate 0.58 ceramide 0.59 Para zinc phenolsulfonate 0.210 water Balance [0030] Example 3 (essence)

The essence of the presentation shown below was manufactured with the conventional method. Each of goodness of initial viscosity, daily viscosity, emulsion stability, a lack [a feeling of stickiness], and mileage and feeling of use was good.

[0031]

(Presentation) (% of the weight)

1) Pori (N-propionyl ethyleneimine) denaturation silicone 2.02 ceramide 1.03 arginine succinate 1.04 PARAMETOKISHI cinnamic acid 2-ethylhexyl 0.35 field-horsetail extractives (FITEREN EG-199<BG>: ICHIMARU PHARCOS CO., LTD. make) 0.56 book agar 0.37 acrylic-acid system polymer (PEMURAN TR-2:B.F. good rich company make) 0.058 acrylic-acid system polymer (Carbopol 981:B.F. Good rich company make) 0.059 xanthan gum 0.110 hyaluronate sodium 0.111 arbutin 2.012 sodium citrates 1.013 carrageenan 0.114 ethanol 5.0151, 3-butylene glycol 2.016L-arginine 0.417 perfume 0.118 water Balance [0032] Example 4 (charge of gel-like makeup)

The charge of gel-like makeup of the presentation shown below was manufactured with the conventional method. Each of goodness of initial viscosity, daily viscosity, emulsion stability, a lack [a feeling of stickiness], and mileage and feeling of use was good.

[0033]

(Presentation) (% of the weight)

1) This agar 0.52 glycerol 5.031, 3-butylene glycol 2.04 ethanol 5.05 citric acids A 3.06L-arginine 2.07 ethylparaben 0.18 methyopolysiloxane (6cs) 2.09 polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil (40EO) 1.010 tris (stearyl) phosphate 1.011N-acyl sodium glutamate (friend software MS-11:

Ajinomoto Co., Inc. make) 0.512 hyaluronic acid 0.113 lactic acid 0.0514 sodium lactate (50%)
1.015 nylon powder (Toray Industries, Inc. make) 1.016 water Balance [0034] Example 5
(SANKEAKU ream)

The SANKEAKU ream of the presentation shown below was manufactured with the conventional method. All of the goodness and the feeling of use of initial viscosity, daily viscosity, emulsion stability, a lack [a feeling of stickiness], and mileage were O.

[0035]

(Presentation) (% of the weight)

1) Dimethylsiloxane methyl (polyoxyethylene)

A siloxane polymer 2.02 polyoxyethylene (20EO) sorbitan mono-oleic acid Ester 0.53
methyopolysiloxane (5cs) A 7.04 methylphenyl polysiloxane (20cs) 2.05 jojoba oil A 2.06 palmitic-
acid dextrin 0.57 octyl dimethyl p aminobenzoic acid 4.08 silica, alumina covering processing
particle titanium oxide 3.09 cerium oxide 1.010 zirconium dioxides 1.011 magnesium sulfate 0.512
glycerol 5.013 dibutylhydroxytoluene 0.0514 book agar 0.315 water Balance [0036] Example 6
(foundation)

The foundation of the presentation shown below was manufactured with the conventional method. Each of goodness of initial viscosity, daily viscosity, emulsion stability, a lack [a feeling of stickiness], and mileage and feeling of use was good.

[0037]

(Presentation) (% of the weight)

1) This agar 0.52alpha-mono-isostearyl glyceryl ether 2.03 aluminum diisostearate 0.24 liquid
paraffins 10.05 JIOKUTAN acid neopentyl glycol A 5.06 methylphenyl polysiloxane (14cs) 10.07p-
methoxy cinnamic acid 2-ethylhexyl 3.082-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone 1.09 perfluoroalkyl
phosphoric ester covering processing particle titanium oxide 5.010 silicone covering processing
particle zinc oxide 1.011 mica titanium 0.512 coloring mica titanium 1.513 red ocher A 0.214
yellow iron oxide A 0.715 black iron oxide 0.0516 magnesium sulfate 1.017 methylparaben 0.218
perfume Minute amount 19 water Balance [0038] Example 7 (charge of massage makeup)

The charge of massage makeup of the presentation shown below was manufactured with the conventional method. Each of goodness of initial viscosity, daily viscosity, emulsion stability, a lack [a feeling of stickiness], and mileage and feeling of use was good.

[0039]

(Presentation) (% of the weight)

1) This agar 1.02 sodium chlorides 5.03 zeolite 1.04 glycerol 93.0 [0040] Example 8 (hand cream)

The hand cream of the presentation shown below was manufactured with the conventional method. Each of goodness of initial viscosity, daily viscosity, emulsion stability, a lack [a feeling of stickiness], and mileage and feeling of use was good.

(Presentation) (% of the weight)

1) Squalane 15.02 methyopolysiloxane (2cs) 5.03 vaseline 15.04 antiseptics / perfume Optimum
dose 5 purified water Balance 6 glycerol 2.07 sodium benzoate 0.38 book agar 0.5 [0041]

Example 9 (pack agent)

The pack agent of the presentation shown below was manufactured with the conventional method. Each of goodness of initial viscosity, daily viscosity, emulsion stability, a lack [a feeling of stickiness], and mileage and feeling of use was good.

(Presentation) (% of the weight)

1) Pori (N-propionyl ethyleneimine) denaturation silicone 2.02 dipropylene glycol 3.03 ceramide
1.04 polyethylene glycol 3.051, 3-butylene glycol A 1.06 acrylic-acid system polymer (Sepigel
305: Seppic make) A 0.27 book agar 2.88 polyvinyl alcohol 12.09 lactic acid 0.510 aloe extract
(aloe extract: the Maruzen Pharmaceuticals company make) 0.111 hyaluronic acid 0.112 sodium
citrates 1.013 glycerol 0.514 tea extract 0.515L-arginine 0.216 ethanol 0.117 perfume 0.118
water Balance [0042] Example 10 (cleaning agent)

The hair and the body cleaning agent of the presentation shown below were manufactured with the conventional method. Each of initial viscosity, daily viscosity, and washout nature was good.

[0043]

(Presentation) (% of the weight)

1) Polyoxyethylene (12) laurate 15.02 sorbitol A 10.03 book agar 3.04 smectite 2.05 paraben 0.26 perfume Optimum dose 7 purified water Balance [0044] Example 11 (cleaning agent)

The hair and the body cleaning agent of the presentation shown below were manufactured with the conventional method. Each of initial viscosity, daily viscosity, and washout nature was good. [0045]

(Presentation) (% of the weight)

1) Polyoxyethylene lauryl (3.3) ethereal sulfate sodium 10.02 polyoxyethylene (12) laurate 6.03 stearyl alcohol 4.04 polyoxyethylene (PEG6000) A 3.05 book agar 3.06 alkyl glucoside 2.0 (sugar ether system surfactant Kao Corp. make AG-104)

7) A crystalline cellulose (phi30micrometer) 8.08 ethanol 3.29 perfume Optimum dose 10 purified water Balance [0046] Example 12 (cleaning agent)

The hair and the body cleaning agent of the presentation shown below were manufactured with the conventional method. Each of initial viscosity, daily viscosity, and washout nature was good. [0047]

(Presentation) (% of the weight)

1) Polyoxyethylene (12) laurate A 2.02 isoprene glycol 5.03 polyoxyethylene (PEG6000) 25.04, 3-butylene glycol 5.05 glycerol A 25.06 crystallinity cellulose (phi30micrometer) 10.07 book agar 5.08 polyethylene bead (phi50micrometer) 3.29 perfume Optimum dose 10 purified water Balance [0048] Example 13 (cleaning agent)

The hair and the body cleaning agent of the presentation shown below were manufactured with the conventional method. Each of initial viscosity, daily viscosity, and washout nature was good. [0049]

(Presentation) (% of the weight)

1) Polyoxyethylene lauryl (3.3) ethereal sulfate sodium A 2.02 cocoyl amide propyl betaine 5.03 glycerol A 25.04 lauric-acid ethanol amide 5.05 xanthan gum 25.06 book agar 5.07 paraben 0.28 perfume Optimum dose 9 purified water Balance [0050]

[Effect of the Invention] As stated above, as a charge of skin makeup, as compared with the conventional charge of agar combination makeup, it excels in stability and there is no feeling of stickiness, and since thixotropy nature is high, according to this invention, the effectiveness that mileage is good and has a feel also with a good feeling of use is acquired. Moreover, as a cleaning agent, foaming can be good, and it can be smooth as the finger which beginning rinses during a shampoo, and moreover can wash, and the effectiveness that admiration is obtained in the least after going up can be acquired.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing showing down stream processing of an example.

[Drawing 2] It is data in which the relation between alkali treatment time amount and a sulfuric-acid root content is shown.

[Drawing 3] It is data in which the relation between alkali treatment temperature and a sulfuric-acid root content is shown.

[Drawing 4] The jelly strength of various agars and the relation of molecular weight are shown.

[Translation done.]

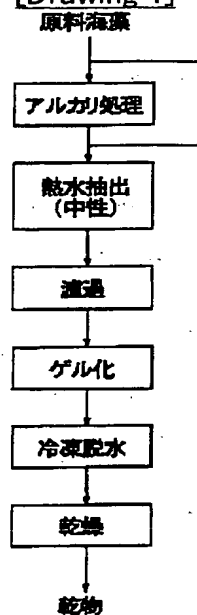
* NOTICES *

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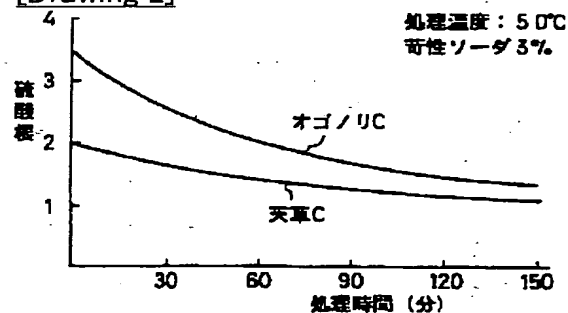
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DRAWINGS

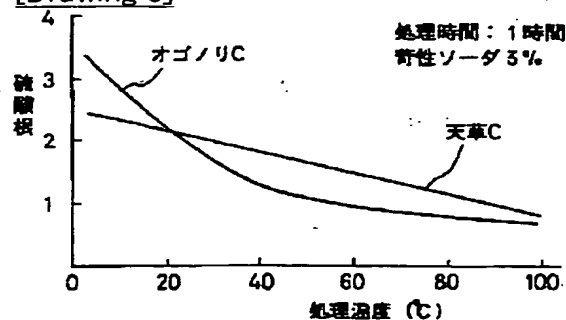
[Drawing 1]



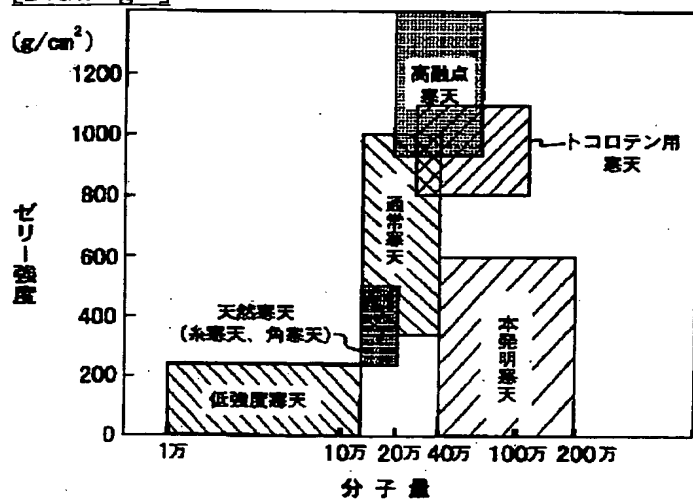
[Drawing 2]



[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 4]



[Translation done.]